

come to the house of God to tell us what the Lord had done for them. The doings of the next week back all description. In every corner of our spacious chapel, night and day, were to be found old and young, children of four or five, and men of fifty, prostrate; their agonizing cries for mercy were sufficient to soften the hardest hearts, and at the same time the new converts carried the chapel to ring again with ascriptions of praise.

Here and there relatives beseeching their unconverted relatives to seek for mercy—their eyes streaming with tears while they entreated them to come to Jesus. There again other happy souls praying for poor mortals, wrestling with God for them until they in their turn could sing, "O happy day, &c."

One very pleasing feature in connection with the revival is, that as soon as any one receives pardon, there is at once a desire to save others, and in every direction may be seen small companies visiting various houses, forming small prayer-meetings, or directing sinners to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world.

Swamy's, our second station, has also been visited with the same mighty influences. Here nearly one hundred have been added to the church, and among the number we have the King of the Obah men, or, as he is termed, King Quaso. He is now a member of my class. The number on trial now for the Circuit is upwards of three hundred.

God has most graciously strengthened me for the work; indeed I have a marvel to myself, as my day has been, so has been my strength. Surely the Lord of hosts is with us. We feel that, especially now, for our repaired chapels; for, had they not been made thoroughly strong, we fear that the crowds daily assembling would have seriously endangered them.

We have now no need to invite persons to the house of God, week-days or Sundays; the expectation is rather, we shall find room for those that flock to the house of God. Our congregations now, in the chapel and around us, for Sabbath days, would number fifteen or sixteen hundred.

With me labour is rest, and amidst it all, I can say that I was never better in my life. I am not yet satisfied, but yet pray for a further outpouring of the Holy Spirit until the hills about Duncan's shall all shout the praises of God. We pray for the conversion of thousands.

I have ordered a few tracts from the Rev. John Mason; let me beg the gift of a few, especially upon repentance, conversion, &c.

Obituary Notices.

We have reason to thank God for the fulfillment of that cheering promise, that through the preaching of the Gospel people would come from east and west, from north and from south, and sit down with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in the Kingdom of our Heavenly Father. The glorious period is hastening onward, when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the face of the great deep. We have renewed reason to be grateful that the triumphs of the cross are every where enlarging the boundaries of Zion! That, when according to the sure word of Divine prophecy, a redeemed world shall unite in the song of triumph jubilee—"The Kingdoms of this world have become the Kingdoms of our victorious Lord, and of His Christ."

It is not often that it is our privilege to record the death of a Christian with as much heart-felt satisfaction as in the case of the late Mr. Geo. JOLLY, a man of color, who departed this life in Shelburne, on the 14th of the present month, in the 96th or 97th year of his age, after a gradual wasting away of life, attended at times with acute pain, for nearly a twelve month past. During his illness—protracted as it was—not a murmur, it is believed, escaped his lips; but with all that calmness and collection of thought, that had pervaded his whole deportment during his long Christian career of over 60 years, was manifested in the closing scenes of life, and which gave satisfactory evidence of his having been a sincere and humble follower of the suffering and crucified Saviour.

He ever spoke of his approaching dissolution with that humble confidence of assurance in the merits of Christ for salvation, that proved that he had lived in the enjoyment of that religion which could bear the believer through the dark valley and shadow of death. His place in the Church, as well as in the private and social assembly of the faithful, was never vacant, and nothing but ill health ever proved an hindrance. A few days only before his departure, together with a few friends he partook, with great apparent comfort and heart-felt delight, from the hands of his respected pastor, the emblems of the Saviour's cross and passion, anticipating the partaking of the fruit of the vine in the paradise of God. During his lengthened Christian pilgrimage, while he was ever a humble and consistent member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, he cultivated the most kindly respect of the various members of the other Churches in the town, where he had lived since the memorable year of 1783, and where he had arrived, in the 18th year of his age, from the city of New York. His end was perfect peace; and he has left behind him many valuable examples of manly piety, of Christian integrity and uprightness, that are worthy of our imitation. His funeral was respectfully attended; and after a sermon preached in the Wesleyan Church, on the following Sunday evening, in allusion to his death, the Rev. Mr. Trevelyan gave an interesting epitome of his life, from his own knowledge during his incumbency and from other reliable sources.

"O might I triumph so,
When all my mercies' past,
And dying, my latest foe,
Under my feet is cast."
Shelburne, April 20th, 1861.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1861.

In consequence of the official relation, which this year contains to the Conference of Eastern British America, we require that Officers, Regulars, and others, addressed to us from any of the Churches within the bounds of the Conference, shall pass through the hands of the Superintendent Minister.

Communications designed for this paper must be accompanied by the name of the writer in confidence. We do not undertake to return rejected articles.

The Teaching of the Times. Human agency has often been filled in its attempts to furnish the order of those events which Antichrist shall be destroyed, and the Redeemer's Kingdom extended through the whole world. Many others besides the first disciples have been rebuked by the language of the departing Saviour, "It is not for you to know the times or the seasons which the Father hath put in his own power." Promising appearances have frequently been followed by darkness and dismay, while seeming calamities have turned out rather to the furtherance of the

gospel. The Christian's duty in regard to the signs of the times is a practical instead of a speculative one. We are to "stand in the opportunity of doing good, being instant in prayer, and season and season to pray always," acknowledging that the good which is done upon the earth, the Lord doeth it, that he can make even the wrath of man to praise Him, and that He will at length give the heathen to His Son for His inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession. The condition of the world at present, and more particularly of the civilized part of it, demands again our notice, and more than ever the efforts and the supplications of all who love the Lord Jesus Christ. While it ought to be gratefully admitted that for essential unity, spirituality, power and progress, the Christian Church was probably never so distinguished as at present; yet on the other hand, seldom has the sun looked down upon such a "distress of nations with perplexity, men's hearts are filled with fear, and for looking after the things which are coming upon the earth."

Who can tell how long, or with what consequences the struggle in the south of Europe may be perpetuated? If liberty has gained much, it has nevertheless awfully exasperated the tyranny which remains. Rationalism still paralyzes the spiritual life of Germany. Portugal is as yet heretically sealed against the Gospel. Spain has lately been arresting the attention of Great Britain by her furious persecution of certain persons whose only crime was that of reading the word of God; a satisfactory proof that the genius of Roman Catholicism has undergone no change, on account of the reverses to which the Pope and his court have been subjected. Infidelity is unblushingly taught by certain dignitaries in the Church of England, and what is worse than that, her bishops, while denouncing those who are coming upon the earth, are not less to be pitied than those who are coming upon the earth.

Parliament has not yet begun to regret that the millions of our fellow-subjects in India as to take the ban from off the Bible in the Government schools and Colleges there. And we grieve to observe that Lord John Russell, while assuring the British House of Commons that our policy respecting the rebellion in China will be that of perfect neutrality, should also have stigmatized the Teapings—who have always been favourable to Protestant Missions—as "idolaters of a worse form even than the Chinese Buddhists themselves." An assumption which is as clearly incorrect as it is in certain circles calculated to be damaging. To come nearer home, every true Christian will mourn over the kindled flame of civil war in the adjoining States, but more especially over its origin.

Indignity it would seem is there not only framed by law, but is to be defended by the force of arms. We dare scarcely contemplate the facts which are possibly now transpiring almost at our doors: much less would we attempt to guess what the results may be. But "the Lord reigneth, and his promise is that 'at evening tid it shall be light.' Notwithstanding the apathy or the antagonism of men, the Gospel chariot shall roll on triumphantly. September 10th, 1749.—I met the Society at seven, and a glorious meeting it was. I forgot all my pain while we were praising God together." October 13th, 1749.—Such a fine broke out as was never there before. We felt such a love to each other as we could not express." Sunday, June 30th, 1748.—We rejoiced together for half an hour in such a manner as I had never known before in Cornwall.

The attractive character of the meetings appears from the anxiety of strangers to be admitted. "July 10th, 1749.—After preaching, I had designed to meet the Society alone, but many others also followed with such earnestness that I could not turn them back." The prevalent desire to gain admission, on the part of those who were not members, is seen too in the Large Minutes, which say, "Let every other meeting of the Society, in every place, be strictly private; no one stranger being admitted, on any pretence whatever. On other nights, we may admit them with caution, but not the same person above twice or thrice."

Mr. Wesley has not given us the reasons which induced him to institute this arrangement to provide for its efficiency, and to enforce its observance. But it is certain that he did not act without reason, and we hold it more than probable that he was herein divinely guided.—We may not be able, at this distance of time, to give with perfect accuracy all the motives by which he was influenced. But it may be worth while to state our views on the wisdom of his conduct, and to glance at the peculiar advantages and powers of the Society-meeting.

1. It makes a separation between the church and the world. It reminds men that not a few who come to the house of God, and hear His word, are yet lacking in one thing. They are wanting in decision of character. They go part way to heaven, but yet stop short. They come to the house, but not to the table. They are out-door worshippers. The separation is quiet, but salutary. Like the pillar which stood "between the camp of the Egyptians and the camp of Israel," it is "a cloud and darkness to them," but it gives "light by night to these." It improves the undisciplined, and assigns them an outside position. From the beginning, the impression was of separated and salutary. It caused searchings of heart. Families which went to the house of God whole and entire, returned from it in separate companies. Those who came home alone marked the fact, and pondered the reason. It was no enigma to them that some members of the family should be shut in and others shut out. They understood it, and they felt it too. It was ominous. It indicated to not a few their state of heart, which, if no happy change took place, would cause them to go away from God's people when the line should be drawn between the sheep and the goats at last.

To keep up continually a marked and visible distinction between the church and the world, the wisdom of those who are anxious to save souls. The late venerable Joseph Estlin tells us of "numerous awakenings which came under his own observation, among persons connected together by the most endearing ties, whose visible separation on these occasions led their thoughts to the final separation which must have followed without a change of heart. Society-meetings have, in this respect, done more which neither our own love-feasts nor the church-meetings of dissenting denominations are found to exert. The public are not invited to love-feasts and church-meetings. Admission there is according to membership, by ticket or note.—They are distinct services, held at particular times. But the Society-meeting following the ministry of the word, which is a public service, the undisciplined have to depart, and leave those who have resolved, like Joshua, to "serve the Lord." The many who are "called," leave the "chosen and faithful." The voice which says to some, "Come up to Me into the mount," instructs others to abide below.

2. Another advantage is, that decision of character is greatly promoted. It becomes more thoroughly known who is in the Society, and who is not in it. Those who are seen to pass, and those who are seen to pass away, are distinguished from one another. There is a repeated choosing of "the people of God," and companions and associates, and a constant profession of Christianity before men, which cannot

but exert a beneficial influence over the life of each individual member. He feels that he has "put on Christ," and is expected to walk worthy of his high vocation.

3. The Society-meeting not only recognizes the church as distinct from the congregation, but is superior to it in importance; as sharing a larger measure of ministerial esteem and love, and deserving a special amount of pastoral care and attention. The family of God are "a chosen people." To those who come out from among the ungodly, He says, "I will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be My sons and daughters." To His disciples Christ says, "Come ye your selves upon, and rest awhile." He speaks to us, as He does not unto the world. The father loves the family with a special affection. The shepherd watches and feeds his own flock with peculiar care. The separation honours the Society, while it improves the undisciplined. Those who confess Christ, and identify themselves with His followers, are seen to share in counsels and communications which others do not partake.—They have "the children's bread," because they are "no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the saints, and of the household of God." In love for the churches under his care, Mr. Wesley was a model of ministerial zeal. What St. Paul said to the Philippians expresses the feeling he cherished toward all the United Societies.—"And this I pray, that your love may abound yet more and more in knowledge, and in all judgment, that ye may approve things which are excellent; that ye may be sincere without offence to the day of Christ, being filled with the fruits of righteousness, which are by Jesus Christ, unto the glory and praise of God."

4. It strengthens brotherly love. The Society is not merely put together, it is "knit together in love." The members feel that they belong not merely to the "class" in which they meet week after week, but to a greater "cloud of witnesses." They come to know "the whole family," and feel its unity. They draw round the fire of the altar, and it fuses all their hearts. "Heirs together of the grace of life," they sit "one bread," and drink "one cup," and in these gatherings realize their oneness of heart, and are led to regard with brotherly affection those whom they recognise there as fellow-travellers to a better country. Serious members of the congregation, when occasionally present at these meetings, have excellent things to say, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!—and, resolving on an entire dedication of themselves to the Lord, have added, "This people shall be my people, and their God my God." Thus, while some (like the late Dr. Bunting) were influenced for their exclusion, others, witnessing the love and joy of the select assembly, have been led to make their calling sure. They have seen the force of Mr. Wesley's language in the letter addressed, July 13th, 1764, to one he was anxious to draw into a closer fellowship with the church.—"There is something not easily explained in the fellowship of the Spirit which we enjoy with a society of living Christians," and especially when they are assembled "in His name."

The prevailing tone of our psalmody is of a high order. But the feeling of brotherly love and religious joy may, perhaps, be said to reach its zenith in the "Hymns for the Society."

"By faith we come to our permanent home, By hope we still rise, And look down on the skies, For the heaven of heavens is ours."
To be concluded next week.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—It is fully four weeks since your fellow-liege in this island have been able to communicate directly by mail with Halifax. From the friendly interest, which your readers cherish in this old, and loyal colony, and, Methodically speaking, this flourishing District, it is presumed that a short letter, on some of its affairs, will not now be unacceptable.

The winter has not been a severe one. There has been no 'old-fashioned snow-storm,' of many days' continuance, blocking up our roads, and burying our fishermen's cottages. But the first two weeks of this month were very cold. The wind blew hard from the North and N.E., and with it came the ice, and covered the ocean with ice, as far as the eye could reach. Quite a fleet of sealing vessels were immovably fixed therein for many days. This cold and continuous gale interfered most hurtfully with the seal-fishing. This is the dependence of thousands of men, and the hope of many owners of ships. Several of those who were among the seals before the cold storm came, made a 'very good voyage,' in all other vessels that have returned, have brought in but few seals, and many have been reported 'clean.' This is disheartening to a great many, and will prove positively embarrassing to not a few in St. John's. A good proportion of vessels, belonging to Harbor Grace, and Carbonar were being remuneratively successful.

During the whole winter the health of this town has not been good. Diphtheria has been widely prevalent, and very fatal. Among its victims were two fine grand-children of the late Rev. R. Williams. Lately small-pox has appeared in some quarters of the city, but it has not been nearly so fatal, as in St. John, N. B. The street improvements proceeding here, will have a powerful sanitary effect, by dispersing the people, who have lived too crowdedly, over a wider area, by introducing light and air to pure water, and by furnishing an ample supply of pure water, to St. John's in 1845! The new Western Parsonage is progressing rapidly. It will be spacious, and commodious.

The Newfoundland Bible Society, holds its anniversary in February. The last was largely, and most respectably attended. Hon. N. Stabb is the president. The Committee comprise representatives of all the Protestant Churches in the land. The Ladies' Committee is a very industrious body. It has of late been increased. Last year was a successful one for the funds.—There being more workers now, the current year may be expected to exceed the last in all the legitimate objects of this auxiliary of the noblest institution, of our Bible-loving father-land.

At the beginning of the year an annual prayer meeting was held in the Masonic-hall. It has since been repeated on the first Thursday of each month. The Christian interest of the first meeting was delightful. It was the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion." Of this there has been no decline in the subsequent meetings. It was even thought that the 'April assembly' was better than its predecessors. Though many in the communion of the Church of England attend, the Episcopal clergy have not been seen there. This is to be regretted. It is, however, a necessary consequence of a system which claims unapproachable superiority for one branch of the Church of God; and, to present the appearance of consistency, concedes but a secondary place to the Holy Scriptures, and to Charity.

There have been two series of public lectures—One by a Pastoralist, the St. John's Young Men's Literary and Scientific Institute; the other by Roman Catholics, at the College of St. Bonaventure. The former was accessible to

members only, or by payment of an admission fee. They were always numerously attended. Whether it be that the Roman Catholics, are the more zealous promoters of Science, (witness the Pope's patronage of Galileo) or that the College Lectures, were expected to be valuable, it is a fact, that admission to them was "free." One of the lecturers there, was a priest from Italy, named "Carfagnini." His theories struck some persons as oddity: "A mother and her duties," said Professor Carfagnini is a Scholar, and a gentleman.

The Lyceum Lecture, has now become a power. It has found its way into the northern towns of Newfoundland. The Wesleyan minister of Trinity, enlightened and delighted the residents of that sweet, but secluded place, by some popular discourses on English history. The Wesleyan Superintendent at Twillingate, in Green Bay, sided by an esteemed layman, delivered several lectures, to very large and attentive audiences. The dwellers in Green Bay are shut in by ice from all parts of the world nearly half of the year. Thither the gospel has been carried, which draws on its pure and luminous way, improvement in every department of human life. Hence even in that Circuit, where but a few years since, many persons had but little cultivation, and less religion, the Methodists have now their annual Sabbath School festival, which for 1861 was a most interesting meeting. Between twenty and thirty of the senior scholars recited, very creditably, chapters from the bible, hymns, and select christian pieces. Between the recitations were interspersed "beautiful singing" accompanied with a melodion. On that occasion nearly ninety persons were subscribed towards the completion of the chapel. Subsequently a meeting was held at Marston's Harbour, when it was decided to erect a chapel there also, of which an earnest was given in the form of a subscription list amounting to one hundred and twenty-seven pounds. Surrounded by these indications of progress, these grounds of hope, no one will be surprised to learn, that with the Wesleyan ministers on that far off field, stretching away to the silent frozen solitudes where are the graves of Sir John Franklin, and his heroic followers, "the winter has passed away pleasantly."

The Methodist Societies of Green Bay are a lively, pious, fervent people. The covets, and islands they inhabit, are most beautiful, and picturesque in summer. Few places have landscapes of more variety, and richness. If the winter is long—the people have learned from the gospel to make their "December as pleasant as May" elsewhere. Thanks to the missionary zeal of Wesleyan Methodism.

In various parts of Green Bay, the Lord has recently been pouring out his Holy Spirit. It is said that numbers from Fogo Island, which some think one of the darkest places in the colony, have experienced a change of heart, and are rejoicing in God their Saviour. One of the ministers has lately proceeded to the place of this revival, who will gladly detail the particulars to the approaching District meeting.

In St. John's our Society has manifested peaceful, joyful progress throughout the year. Great spiritual good has been experienced on several other Circuits. It is therefore, not without reason, anticipated, that on our ministers assembling at their annual meeting, and some of them have not seen a brother minister, since they went to their circuits, the tidings from all parts of our missions in this country, will be such as to induce them specially to thank God, and take courage.

We in the capital, have lately been entertained by three concerts of sacred music. These were most respectably patronized. Two of them were under the direction of the talented organist of Queen's Road Chapel, and the third was directed by Mr. Bacon, the very estimable leader of the Wesleyan choir. The execution of the various pieces at the latter, both instrumental, and vocal was faultless. The violin played by Mr. Bacon is said to be two centuries old. The receipts at this concert are carried to the Wesleyan Chapel organ fund.

It is not necessary to dilate on the general business, or the politics of the country. It may however, be well to say, that early in March, his Excellency Governor Bannerman dismissed the Kent ministry, which had held office for several years. The new premier Hon. H. Hoyle, unable to command a majority in the House of Assembly, was dissolved. The general election is to take place early in May. In the meantime the political parties are very active. Bishop Field, and Bishop Mulook, have published letters in the newspapers on passing occurrences. Parts of these are mischievous enough, other parts are insane, and bring no credit to the writer's hand, albeit it hold a crazier, nor to his head, though distinguished by a mitre.

The new and splendid paddle steamer Columbia, of the North Atlantic Line, arrived here on Friday last from Galway. She brought many passengers to St. John's, and English mails. She had a number of emigrants for New York, whither she proceeded on Saturday afternoon. The flag of this Line of surpassing beauty. It is green, with a St. George's Cross of red; in the centre of the cross, in an Irish harp of white. The whole is a tasteful combination of colours and figures, which gracefully waving at the main mast in the soft breeze, and the clear sunshine of the day, may well excite the patriotic pride of our dwellers in these lands, so distant from their fathers' homes and sepulchres. The Columbia has fine weather for entering the harbour, it continued during her stay, and will, it is hoped, accompany her, to the port of her ultimate destination. Ever yours, E. B. St. John's, April 23, 1861.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—There is now a powerful revival of brother progressing on this Circuit, on that part of my charge called O'Brien Settlement, near the camp-ground where the former residence of the late Col. O'Brien was situated. The Holy Spirit has descended in power, and almost overpowered the little flock in that vicinity; humbled sinners, young and old, in the dust, and applied to broken hearts the Covenant blood. The work is going on with unabated energy, and we hope it will spread over other parts of this country.

This is the third revival that we have favoured with on this Circuit the present year; and yet some places are sterile. May the grace of God visit every section of this country with the outpouring of His Spirit.

Yours in Christ, W. ALLEN. To Rev. C. Churchhill, April 27th, 1861.

Extract from a Letter from Briggs, Newfoundland. I am happy to be able to inform you that a blessed—and, for Briggs, unusual—work of grace has been going on here for some weeks past. Our services have been numerously attended, and "the power of the Lord has been present to heal." Between thirty and forty have become candidates for church-membership; the most of whom have become partakers of the joys of pardoning love. I trust and pray that this may be the commencement of a new and brighter era in the history of Methodism in Briggs.

Yours Affectionately, T. SMITH.

General Intelligence. The continuous rains which have fallen this week, have caused heavy freshets—these have risen so high that in some places the main road is inundated. A traveller from Baie de Verre on Wednesday night last, informs us that he found several bridges in a very unsafe state, their foundations being undermined by the current.

MISSING.—On Tuesday evening last at eight o'clock, George and Charles M. Keen, sons of Jas. M. Keen, Missapek, left the city for their home in two small row boats. The wind at the time was blowing very hard, and nothing has been heard of them since. They lately returned from Minnesota, where they had been engaged in lumbering. Parties left the city for their homes by land and in boats, hoping to gain some tidings of them. On Friday evening a boat arrived here with parts of a skull picked up on the coast, which was identified as that of Mr. McKee's, supposed to have been the one which the oldiad had been on board of.—News.

CANADA. NEW ALLIANCE.—A despatch from Toronto, April 10, says that in the Canadian Parliament on Thursday night, Mr. McDougall, a leading member of the Opposition, and connected with the Globe, believed that if the existing evils consequent upon the Union between Upper and Lower Canada were not remedied, an alliance would be made between Upper Canada and the Northern States.

The St. John Globe of April 20th, observes in regard to this ridiculous treaty, with every truth: "Posters were stuck about the streets yesterday, stating that threats had been made that Upper Canada would secede, and join the Northern States. This was a vile slander on the Canadian people. One disloyal man in the Canadian Parliament did say that unless Upper Canada were to play from Lower Canada some sort of a connection would be made with the Northern States; but Mr. McDougall is only one man, and he was never considered likely to bring such a charge, and is a disappointed office-seeker like the man who had such distasteful hints stuck up in the streets of our city. These attempts to circulate false news against the loyal people of Upper Canada and stir up the disaffection, should not be tolerated by any respectable man."

P. E. Island. On Friday evening, the 12th instant, a horse crossed the Hillsborough, opposite this City, on the ice—on the afternoon of Saturday the River was open from wharf to wharf, and the Ferry-boat crossed for the first time for the season. The first sight of the blue waters, and the long winter had been hidden from us, awakened feelings of delight somewhat akin to those which attend the hearts of the army of Zophar, when from the sacred mountains, they first caught sight of the Euxine Sea, whose waters rolled to the shores of Greece. The Harbour is clear, with the exception of some floating ice, in a few days we trust we shall have the navigation fully open. The weather is cold and disagreeable, but there is very little frost in the ground, we may yet have an early spring. The rotas in an amounting to the work with an alacrity only exceeded by that being now alacrity, who appear to be anxious to get to their homes. On Tuesday last persons were ploughing on Lot 13.—Islander P. E. I.

Newfoundland. The R. M. S. Merlin, arrived on Friday night, by her contain little news of interest. The Bulletin states, except on the despatch lately published in the Sun on Newfoundland affairs, and intimates that matters there were not as bad as had been represented. Well,—perhaps they were not. But judging from all the accounts we have reached us, they were certainly bad enough. We are happy to report that up to this period, the Seal Fishery has been unusually successful. Papers to the 15th state that the Narrows and harbour had been barricaded with ice for several days, which prevented sealers, and other vessels getting to the ice-fields. The accounts received from the ice-fields were not as cheering as before.

The barque Prospero, belonging to Messrs. Bowring, Brothers, from Liverpool to this port, struck an iceberg on the 10th instant, and crew immediately afterwards went down. The vessel took to two boats—one with the Captain and 8 men, the other with the Mate and 4 men. The latter was picked up and carried into St. Peter's, from which the intelligence of the sad accident was received on Monday.

The Prospero was an iron-built ship, and was laden with a cargo of manufactured goods for various parts of the island, in the first cost of which, we understand in this town, the first cost of the vessel, is little less than \$100,000 currency, the principal part of which was insured.—N. F. L. Courier.

Bermuda. By the arrival of the R. M. S. Merlin yesterday, from St. Thomas and Bermuda, we are in possession of our usual files of papers from both places. We regret the little of importance. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, was expected shortly to arrive at Bermuda, and preparations were making for his reception.

The Rev. Mr. S. Frith, has, in a most spirited manner, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor, his large Mansion in Queen Street and the Country Residence, Keith Hall, in the Colony, with suitable furniture, plate, &c. for the accommodation and use of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, during his stay in these Islands.

It is reported that several of the Yachts belonging to the New York Yacht Club, will visit Bermuda during the Summer.

At a meeting of the Freeholders of St. George's Parish to elect two representatives to the House of Assembly in the room of Duncan Stewart and E. B. Lodge, deceased, B. Wilson, Higginson, and William A. Outerbridge, Esqrs., having been nominated, and no opposition offered, these gentlemen were on view duly elected.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.—The Anniversary of the Wesleyan Mission Society, in the Wesleyan Church in these Islands has just been held, and has been characterized throughout by fine weather, large congregations, interesting and powerful appeals, and good collections.

It is gratifying to observe, that the Rev. Messrs. Moore and Ryan, and Rev. Mr. Thornburn, of the Presbyterian Church, at Hamilton and St. George's the Chair was occupied by the Colonel Turner, commanding the Artillery, and the Resolutions at the different meetings were sustained by Rev. Messrs. Moore and Ryan, Messrs. T. Turo, A. M. Oudry, J. Richardson, H. M. Stone, D. G. E. Bell, G. Siggins, G. Clarke, J. Lake, G. Barnett, H. Hallett, W. A. Outerbridge, and Sgt. Osborn, 30th Regt.

Mr. Harzee represented the Sunday School at Hamilton, and in a neat speech presented the children's missionary boxes and Christmas Cards, containing 216.

The Collections were as follows:—Hamilton, £11 17s. 2d.; St. George, £11 0s. 0d.; £11 17s. 2d.; St. George, £11 0s. 0d.; Warwick, £2 2s. 0d.; Somerset, £2 0s. 0d.; Harris' Bay, £2 4s. 0d.; Collections, 240 1s. 0d.—being an increase of last year of 214 2s. 6d.

The annual report of the past year was very encouraging. The hand of the Lord had been with his servants, and made their work "per." 21 Missionaries and 17 wives of Missionaries had been sent out during the year, while 8 Missionaries, and 6 wives of Missionaries, had been removed by death. The number of members of the Society is 132,726, being an increase of 4,561, and 15,130 on trial for membership. Sabbath School Scholars, 121,769; increase, 10,000. The total amount of the Wesleyan Church for Missionary purposes, during the year, was £144,000 5s. 11d.—Com. to Rev. R. Gazette.

From the United (F) States. THE SECESSION MOVEMENT. The following despatches from the St. John Colonial Empire will explain some of the intelligence that has been received:—BALTIMORE, April 20th.—The Mayor of this City, and the Governor of the State of Maryland have notified President Lincoln, that no more troops from the North can pass through Baltimore, unless they fight their way.

President Lincoln has replied, that no more shall be brought through Baltimore, provided they are allowed to pass round the City unmolested. In the conflict which occurred at the Railway on Friday, the 13th inst., the secessionists killed three soldiers, and eight wounded.

NEW BRUNSWICK. BAIE VERTE.—The Sackville Borderer gives us the following information: The local item in the Borderer often possess much interest.—OPENING OF NAVIGATION AT BAIE VERTE. The ice has broken up along the shores of the Bay, and is now open to sea by a strong southwesterly wind, on Sabbath last. The Brig Robert Thompson, owned by Mr. W. McConnell, of Sackville, frozen in off Tignish last fall was carried out by the ice several miles, but fortunately the wind veered more westerly, when the hands on board made sail and brought her to a safe anchorage.